INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.
[illegible]

REGD. NO. B. 1051

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 253— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES SUPPORT INDIAN DEMAND

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION MUST ACCORD WITH INDIANS' WISHES.

Sentiments Of Indians Should Be Satisfied

NATIONAL AWAKENING IS A REAL THING

BRITISH MISSIONARIES APPEAL TO GOVT. TO EXERCISE "CHRISTIAN LOVE"

We, men and women of British nationality, who are working in India in connection with various Missionary Societies, feel that it is our duty as Christian people to make a statement regarding the present political situation, which we hope will be of some help to our brethren in the West. We are not politicians, and we realise that party politics as such lie outside our sphere; but we feel that the present movement is more than political. It touches the springs of personal and national life, and as Christian men and women we feel that we cannot remain silent in regard to issues which have caused such widespread and deep disturbance in the lives of men.

THE IGNOMINY OF IT.

We have to face a situation that is marked by misunderstanding, distrust and bitterness. We recognise that many explanations may be advanced to account for this, but we would record our conviction that the main cause is to be found in the growing sense of ignominy in the minds of Indian people that the destiny of the nation lies in the hands of another people. To us the national awakening is a very real thing, and it is our belief that no settlement will be satisfactory that does not respect Indian sentiment and make for the recovery of national self-respect.

INDIA'S WISH MUST PREVAIL.

India is now of age and can speak for herself. We, therefore, urge that the principle should be fully and frankly recognised that the determining factor in laying down the lines of India's future constitution should be the wishes of the people of India. This principle is held by politicians of all schools, and it is one that accords with our deepest Christian convictions. Its acceptance by the suzerain power would go far to ensure the success of the Round Table Conference.

INDIANS MUST BE TRUSTED.

We are fully aware of the complexity of the problems connected with the future Government of India, and in particular we are sensible that the acceptance of the principle we have urged may give rise to grave anxiety in the minds of many regarding the position of the minority communities in India. But we feel that in this matter Indian leadership must be trusted.

SHOW FRIENDSHIP AND GOODWILL.

During the past months, when emotion has so largely taken the place of constructive thinking we have been doing what we could to strengthen the hands of all who were striving for peace, and we will continue to do so. For we feel that for an adequate and final solution of the political problems, which are in themselves sufficiently difficult, there must be a wide diffusion of a more Christian spirit of good-will, and a restoration of mutual respect and trust. We, as a Christian people, must be ready to show the forbearance, faith and Christian love which are prepared to take risks for the establishment of this spirit of friendship and good-will.

FAITH IN R. T. C.

We look forward with deep and prayerful interest to the Round Table Conference, and we regard it as a good omen that it will be opened by the King-Emperor. We have every confidence that the Indian representatives will give clear and convincing expression to the prevailing mind of the country, and we are equally confident that they will receive a fair and friendly hearing. It is our earnest hope that the Conference will lead to a just and lasting settlement, and that the Indian and British peoples may go forward in an honourable partnership which will be for the highest good of both.

THE SIGNATORIES.

Signatories to the Missionaries' Manifesto number over two hundred including Rev. John Mackenzie, Principal Wilson College, Bombay; Rev. J. Z. Hodge, Secetary, National Christian Council; Rev. Angus, Principal, Serampore College; Bishop Packenham Walsh, Principal, Bishop's College; Dr. Hogg, Principal, Christian College, Madras; Rev. Posnett Medak; Rev. Herbert Anderson, Calcutta; Canon Fisher, Cawnpore; Rev. Monahan, Madras; Rev. Wilson, Ahmedabad; Mr. Gardiner, Nagpur; Canon Butcher, Bombay; Rev. Milford, Calcutta; Rev. Edwards, Poona; Miss Brockway, Madras; Mr. Monk, Delhi; Rev. Emett, Nandeal, also all members of Cambridge Mission to Delhi and numerous members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland Missionary Societies also of Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational and other Missionary Societies.

DOX IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

500 Guests To Inspect It

RUGBY, Nov. 8.

Owing to unfavourable weather, the flight of big German flying boat Dornier D. O. Dash, which was expected to leave Amsterdam for Calshot, Southampton Water, this morning was postponed.

It is expected the flying boat will remain at Calshot for a day or two after its arrival and will be visited by privileged visitors.

The German embassy and British Air Ministry, each are taking down 200 guests and in all something like 500 people, will be shown over bring boat.

The Prince of Wales will probably fly in his own aeroplane to Hampshire Flying Club's aerodrome and then cross the river to Calshot to inspect the machine. —B. O. W.

Telegraphist's House Searched.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9.

The house of a local Telegraphist, Mr. Ganesh Paranipye, was searched to-day by police in connection with the Lamington Road Police station outrage. It is alleged that Mr. Paranjpye had had correspondence with the Bombay Telegraphist Vaishampayan who has been arrested but nothing incriminating was found from the house of Mr. Paranjpye.—A. P.

UNITED STATES OF ALL INDIA.

—:o:—

Army Must Guard Minorities.

GARVIN'S PRESCRIPTION FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The keynote of a three-column article by Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observe" on the 'Saving Plan for India" is: "On all things we must be sympathetic; on many things we cust be hardy and even daring in concession; on some things we must be firm as rock". Mr. Garvin urges framing of a federal system for the United States of All India, in which a potpoent executive irremovable as in the United States for at least four years should be paramount.

British India, however important, cannot function by itself. He advocates the creation of a new Federal Council with due proportion of nominees of India and the States, of provincial legislatures and, to limited extent, of the Crown, while the Army stays chiefly in the interest of powerful minorities. Muslims should have one-third of the total representation of British India in it.—Reuter.

The Federal Executive should report to this Council, which should be framed on the lines of the German Reichstag, but with certain federal legislative powers, and be guided by it. While the British Army remains, the Viceroy's powers over it cannot be diminished by a jot. The Crown's relations with the Indian States must be reserved. The Delhi legislature cannot be authority for Federal legislation or administrative co-operation in its present shape, though it may still exercise large functions in British India. The Federal Act should only be alterable after a decade by the concurrent decision in the Federal Council of three-fourths of the representatives of British India, and three-fourths of those of the Princes voting separately. Mr. Garvin concluding urges fearlessness both of the present violence and of the ideal of ultimate independence.—Reuter.

JOINT HINDU-MUSLIM CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Discusses 14 Points.

LONDNON, Nov. 8.

A joint Conference of representative Hindus and Moslems met this evening to discuss communal problems, with the Aga Khan in chair.

The Conference took up the fourteen points of Moslem demands and examined them in detail.

The Conference will meet again to-morrow afternoon. The Moslem group will meet separately in the evening after conclusion of the joint Conference.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN NOT WANTED. AS "DELEGATE."

—:o:—

A Karachi Protest To Mr. Benn.

(From a Correspondent).

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

A telegram has been addressed to the Secretary of SState strongly protest against H. H. Aga Khan's nomination to the Round Table Conference. It says he has no right to represent Indian Muslims

LOUD SPEAKERS AT THE R. T. C.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The King-Emperor will use a special gold and silver microphone, reserved for his Majesty's exclusive use, when he opens the Round Table Conference on Wednesday.

In addition to the Royal Microphone, six others have been installed for delegates and as each rises to speak, a watchful engineer concealed will switch on appropriate microphone. Seven gilt loudspeakers have been installed to enable speeches to be clearly heard throughout the chamber, while His Majesty's speech, in addition to being amplified and broadcast, will be recorded.—Reuter.

"HASTY, ILL-CONSIDERED AND UNCALLED-FOR"

Journalists Condemn Police Commissioner's Warning.

DEMAND ITS IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL

A meeting of journalists in Bombay was held on Sunday in the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" Messrs. K. Nataranjan, K. P. Khadilkar, S. Sadanand, S. A. Brelvi, N. H. Belgaumwala, S. P. Kapadia and U. Subramanniam were present. Mr. Nataranjan presided. The letter of the Commissioner of Police to news-papers was discussed and the following resolution was passed: —

This meeting of journalists in Bombay enters its emphatic protest against the amazing warning addressed by the Commissioner of Police to newspapers in Bombay against publishing "statements, resolutions, and other news of the activities and programme" of bodies declared unlawful by the Government. Journalism is as much an honourable and responsible profession as law and medicine and the Commissioner's warning is on the same footing as a warning to lawyers and doctors would be not to defend or treat persons connected with bodies declared "unlawful" inasmuch as that would also be tantamount to helping their activities. It may be recalled that His Excellency the Viceroy explicitly stated that the Press Ordinance did not apply to publication of news relating to matters covered by it. The Commissioner's warning therefore, goes much beyond the Viceroy's Ordinance and is a serious encroachment on the liberty of the Press which in the public interest is bound in duty to put the public in possession of all facts necessary to form a correct judgment on the trend of events in the country. The warning of the Commissioner is hasty, ill-considered and uncalled for and an affront to journalism, and this meeting trusts that it will be promptly withdrawn and that in all matter connected with the Press the longstanding practice of all Government themselves dealing with the Press will, on no account be departed from.

The Chairman was authorised to send copy of the resolution to His Excellency the Governor and the Home Member, Bombay Government.

MIR SHUKRULLAH.

—:o:—

Impression Of Tour In Karnatak.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Mir Shukrullah, an old Congress worker of Jalgaon was released on October 21, from the Belgaum jail. After touring in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts he came to Bombay, on Sunday morning.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mir Shukrullah who is now 64 years old said:—

"I was arrested at Ratnagiri on April 21 in connection with Salt Satyagraha and was tried under Section 117 of the I.P.C. I was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and was removed to Ratnagiri jail. I was placed in 'B' class but I could enjoy the privileges for about 15 days only. Then I was transferred to 'C' class. After some time I was again put in 'B' class and this time I was in that class for nearly three weeks. Once more I was reduced to 'C' class and continued to be in that class till I was removed to Belgaum Jail on September 28. In Belgaum Jail I was in 'C' class till the date of my release.

"I have nothing to complain about the treatment in jail except that in the beginning for some time I was kept all alone which was more or less solitary confinement.

TOUR IN KARNATAK.

"On my release at Belgaum I found that Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande had arranged for a tour in Karnatak and I availed myself of the opportunity. In company of several Congress workers in the province I toured round the three districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur. I visited Hukkeri, and four villages in the vicinity, Gokak, Shahpur, Dharwar, Hallial, Hubli, Gadag, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Meddebihal, Tallikot. Wherever I went I found that there was great awakening among the people. At a number of places I visited Gandhi Ashrams which are doing very useful constructive work especially in propagating Khaddar and reviving the old spinning and weaving industries.

"At almost all the places that I visited I found the Muslim population in full sympathy with the national movement. Only occasionally I heard a dissentient voice but in almost every case I found that a little arguing and persuasion brought round the dissentor to my view and I would convince him that there was nothing to support the idea that he should not join hands with his fellow-countrymen.

"I was glad to find that it was easier to convince Muslim youths and at Hubli and Hukeri during my short stay a number of young and enthusiastic Muslims saw me after my speeches and assured me that they had decided to wear Khaddar and to take interest in the national movement.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

Seldom in my rather extensive tour of the three prominent districts did I find any differences between the Hindus and Muslims. It is really gratifying to note that both these communities are living in complete harmony. It was only at Tallikot that I found that there was some dispute about playing music before the mosque. For the last six months that dispute was in existence but when I went there I went to the mosque and explained to my Muslim brethren the importance of Hindu-Muslim unity and I was myself surprised to find that the effect was so great that not only did they arrange for my lodging but allowed my Hindu collegians to stay in an outhouse of the mosque with me. Hindus were allowed to enter the spacious maidan of the mosque where I addressed a large gathering of both the communities.

"Indeed I believe that real propagandist work among the masses can easily bring them together and there can be no better appeal to achieve this purpose than to bring home to them that they are sons of the same soil and have to live and die together."

ALLEGED THIRD DEGREE METHODS AT CHIRNER.

Police And Witnesses.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF SHOOTING.

MORE EVIDENCE BEFORE CHIRNER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Graphic details of the unfortunate events that occurred at Chirner following the Forest Satygraha on September 25 were narated by an eye-witness before the Chirner (Panvel) Shooting Enquiry Committee which resumed its sitting at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday.

INSPECTOR IN GANDHI CAP.

Mr. Keshav G. Gupte, father of the young "Dictator" of Panvel, in his evidence stated that he was the man who saved Inspector Patil, who lead the police party, from the attentions of some persons who were threatening him with violence. Soon after the firing was opened on peaceful satyagrahis some persons surrounded the Inspector and accusing him with having ordered firing were threatening him with violence. The witness went to the rescue of the Inspector and lent him a Gandhi cap and khaddar coat and escorted him to safety.

NO SPEECHES.

Witness stated that he started for Chirner on September 25 at 1-30 p.m. to witness the Satyagraha. He reached the Akkadevi Hill where Satyagraha was to be offered at about 2 p.m. Inspector Patil, who was leading the police party asked him at the foot of the hill whether speeches were going to be made previous to the Satyagraha. Witness enquired of the Congress volunteers and informed the Inspector that there would be no speeches.

Describing the scenes which preceded the Satyagraha witness stated that about 5,000 people had assembled at the foot of the hill singing bhajans and Prabhat Feri songs. About three to four hundred Satyagrahis then went up the hill to offer Satyagraha. Several photographers were taking snaps of the Satyagraha. Witness was watching the operations when news was brought by some Congress volunteers that at another place on the hill Inspector Patil had arrested some persons and had handcuffed them. It was also reported that the Inspector abused and slapped the arrested Satyagrahis and even Red Cross volunteers.

HANDCUFFED SATYAGRAHIS.

Witnes was about to go towards the police party when he saw the police and arrested persons coming in their direction. Some of the arrested Satyagrahis were handcuffed. On reaching the spot where witness was standing with a crowd, witness saw the crowd remonstrating with the Inspector for the removal of the handcuffs from the wrists of the Satyagrahis. In the meantime Mr. J shi, the Magistrate came on the scene and he was also requested by the public to have the handcuffs removed.

Witness then heard a conversation which took place between the Magistrate and the Inspector. He could not repeat the exact words but he remembered Inspector Patil say that he would not remove the handcuffs till he had taken down the panchnama in regard to the arrested persons. The Magistrate then approached the witness and asked him if it was possible to request the crowd on the hill to clear away, so that he could arrange for the handcuffs to be removed. Witness then requested the crowds to disperse to which the people readily agreed.

SAFETY FIRST FOR POLICE.

After the panchnama was taken the handcuffs were removed from the hands of the Satyagrahis. The over the whole party descended the hill. As the path was narrow they came down one by one. A police party formed the vanguard, the arrested persons came next, some policemen close upon them and then came the Inspector, Magistrate and the rest of the crowd. At the foot of the hill the Congress volunteers and the Dash Sevikas formed a cordon in order to make the way clear for the police party.

MAGISTRATE WANTS WATER.

The whole party thus crossed the first rivulet where the Magistrate told the witness that he was thirsty and wanted to drink water from the rivulet. The witness directed him to a well to the right of the brook in which direction the Magistrate turned. At about the same time Inspector Patil also turned a little to the right and proceeded. Witness was at this time standing under the shade of the banyan tree.

At this stage all of a sudden witness heard shots. The shots were not fired one after the other but the sound resembled that of a pack of crackers. Many shots were heard almost simultaneously. Witness saw that they were coming from the direction of a bush yan tree. He felt unsafe and was trying to reach a place of safety and was also looking for his daughter who was in the crowd, when he noticed her just near the Magistrate at some distance from the banyan tree. The Magistrate had raised his hand.

At the same time he saw Inspector Patil surrounded by a number of people (about 15) who were shouting at the Inspector accusing him of having ordered the firing and brought about the unfortunate tragedy. Witness went in the direction of the crowd in order to save the Inspector from the attentions of his tormentors. He found that a Congress volunteer was already there to protect and shield him. The Congress volunteer and the witness removed the Inspector to a bush in order that he might not be seen, but this measure was not found adequate and more people came there and threatened the Inspector with violence. The latter seemed to be very much afraid and the witness lent him a Gandhi cap and khaddar coat. All this while they heard shots being fired spasmodically.

FOREST OFFICER'S BODY

In the meanwhile a party of Congress volunteers also brought to the bush the Forest Ranger. The witness then escorted both the officers to Chirner to await a car which would take the party safe to Panvel. Witness was informed by the Congress volunteers that the Magistrate was shot dead.

On the way to Chirner witness noticed a dead body which the forest Ranger identified as that of a "Round Guard" (a subordinate Forest Officer). Witness saw a bullet wound on the forehead of the corpse and both the Ranger and the Inspector agreed that it was a bullet wound.

"THEY MAY SHOOT US."

A little ahead the Ranger, who was an old man, had fainted as a result of having witnessed the ghastly sight of the bleeding corpse of the "Round Guard." A doctor from Panvel gave the witness some stimulants and he revived. The officers were then escorted to the place of a landlord at Chirner. An old man came there and reported that two policemen had taken shelter in the village temple and that they should be removed. Witness asked Inspector Patil if he would accompany him to the temple to

(Continued on page 5.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

— Mail & Passengers — Service.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
15th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,848
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Moolian x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,036
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia &	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	22,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.
†To Marseilles only.
@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£82	£72	£63
Return	161	144	126	108

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

	2nd Saloon. A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD-CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov.		
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan
21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
10th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
12th	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal & Mangalore.
14th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
15th	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
19th	Karapara	E. & S. Africa via P'Bunder

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tango Maru	6893	20 Oct.	13 Nov.
Kamo Maru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	8973	13 (Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	---	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	8807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Izumo Maru	8963	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	10000	---	@16Dec.
Yamkani Maru	12000	---	@18Dec
*Calcutta Maru	8339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10600	---	@13Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(2) From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	1160	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov
Hikawa Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec

Others are Orient-Seattle South-american (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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A R3627

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A R3611

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A 1958

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 286 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

APPLICATION from unemployed invited. Send Anna Stamp for particulars Box No. 415 "Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3623

FOR BONAFIDE ASSISTANCE in securing suitable employment in any line please approach the Eastern Service Agency, Wakefield House Spiott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R3629

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, VETERINARY-GRADUATES Second-Class HEALTH OFFICER, LADY-TYPISTS, SALES-GIRLS, LADY-DOCTORS, LADY COMPANIONS (State-Princess, salary 300/400, Governess, Lady-Teachers. Consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3623

WANTED—SOLE-AGENTS for six first class Indian factories offer partnership in retail shop opening in city. Twenty thousand investment required. Advantage of commission and profits. Correspond Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3621

UNEMPLOYMENT—Rs. 200 monthly. Have our successful guaranteed eleven business list. Send eight annas stamps to B. J. KAPASI, Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar).
A R3615

WANTED—DISTRIBUTORS all over India for selling "Golconda", a combined washing and Toilet soap manufactured by H. E. H. The Nizam's Government Soap Factory. Sole Agents: Hamid Trading Co., Bhoiguda, Secunderabad, Deccan.
A R3583

Situations Wanted

COMMERCE GRADUATE with practical experience from a reputed firm of Auditors, seeks part time engagement as Accountant, during or outside office hours. Apply Box No. 404 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3602

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—2nd Floor of Hornby Road, Property No. 189/191 Just find office owner at Ratan House, 35/37 Bazar Gate, Fort.
C R3634

TO LET—A spacious airy ground floor with electric light and water arrangement at a distance of two minutes from Vile Parle Station. Apply AKHARALI MOOSABH RAJA; Carnac Bunder, Iron Jetha. Telephone No. 22034
C R3592

TO LET—GODOWN near Princes Dock on Frere Road fram Line suitable also for factory or workshop. Apply sharp JAMNADAS MEGHJI. Telephone No. 20413.
C R3538

For Sale.

FILTER CLOTHS special worsted, M.H.D. for all sorts seeds oil for sample and quotations. Apply DINSHAW & CO. 47 Apollo Street, Bombay.
N 2511

Matrimonial

A INDIAN CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN of a wealthy family, aged 32, travelled Europe as Commercial Representative, wishes to marry a young lady with a good—dowry. Apply Box No. 416 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
M R3624

Profession.

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
P R3633

Educational

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
1781

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3576

JOIN PROF. AGASHE'S First year and Intermediate Mathematics and Matriculation Coaching classes. Thakurdwar. Admission closing shortly. Particulars, Jalmaing Bldg., Fanaswadi Bombay 2.
M R3628

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRESS MACHINERY, Iron Beams, Girders, Rams suitable for Factories, etc., also a large quantity of old Iron Building and other materials. Apply Post Box 928.
N R 3589

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as German made Dying plants, Mercerizing machines. Electric generating portable plant, etc., Apply sharp Post Box 928.
C R3540

Medical.

RIGHT ANTISEPTIC TABLETS—Prevent Conception, Stainless, odourless, greaseless and cheapest. Sole Agents. RIGHT AGENCY, Bhatwadi Bombay 4. Stockists—The Popular Pharmacy, Bombay.
M R3354

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousands left. Available in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 137-4 and Rs. 55 respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 2 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser). All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply:—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cottor and Silk Mills, Limited, Bangalore.
T 1952

QUALITY! SATISFACTION!! PRICE!!!—Wanted AGENTS to canvass orders for Swadesh Pure High Grown Nilgiri teas on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 1/2 p.c. commission extra. Fresh stocks available. For particulars apply to:—THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT Co., Mettupalaiyam.
A R3590

GUARANTEED—HAND SPUN and HAND WOVEN KASHMIR WOOLLEN CLOTH SUIT PIECE sufficient for an ordinary suit Rs. 10. No samples sent. Goods accepted back if not approved. SHIVA SAHAI AISHI RAM, Srinagar (Kashmir).

THE NARSINGGIRJI MILL at Sholapur is manufacturing Sarees, Dhoties, Mulls, Long Cloth and other Fancy and Bleached goods from yarn 20s. to 60s. All counts spun at their own Mill. Apply for further particulars to THE MANAGER.
T R-3587

Public Notices.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad) (Deccan).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th November, 1930, to 1st December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated 10th November, 1930.
1955

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. B. MUNSIFF, of Bandra, has contracted to sell the undermentioned plot of land to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Daud Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. 117 of the Suburban Scheme No. VIII, Chapel Road Scheme, situate at Bandra, in Taluka South Salsette, of the Bombay Suburban District, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 759 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by Plot No. 116, on the South by Plot Nos. 118 and 118A, on the East by proposed 30 feet road and on the West by the boundary line of Suburban Scheme No. VIII.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1930.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1954

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRISHNARAO MOROBA KENY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an independent Typist, residing at Kakadwady, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased, for the use and benefit of the minor son Babu Krishnarao Keny, and limited to the period of his minority.

Bai SHANTABAI, widow of Krishnarao Moroba Keny, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the natural mother of the minor abovenamed residing at Navalkar Lane, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay.
... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) E. RAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 30th day of October, 1930.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1956

Tender.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for erecting a one-storeyed building at VILE PARLE Plot No. 80 T. P. Scheme No. 2 (approximate value Rs. 25,000) will be received upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, 27th November, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned, with the description of the tender thereon, and should be sealed and delivered at the Office of the undersigned.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 per copy to any one deputed to receive them.

The undersigned do not bind themselves, to accept the lowest or any tender.

PILGAONKER & HAVALDAR, Architects, Engineers & Surveyors, and Reinforced Concrete Specialists. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
8-11-30.
1953

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK, ONE BAG COCHINAL CRIMSON COLOUR, WEARING APPARELS, TRUNKS, SAFE, CUPBOARDS, UTENSILS, ETC.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 24th November, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re. Estate of Nathalchand Deochand (deceased):—
Trunks, wooden boxes, wearing apparels, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Gordhandas Moolchand (Deceased):—
1 case artificial silk, silk thread, cloth tents and a bag of Cochinal Crimson Colour, also safe, cupboards, copper brass and German silver utensils, swing stand, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Metropolitan Mutual Banking and Assurance Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Amarchand Building" Ground Floor, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, valuable office furniture such as large counters with brass railings, counter-chairs, ceiling fans with regulators, glass top office table, glass and panel partitions, benches, cupboards, copying press, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

KAMINIA OIL.

—:o:—

Trade Mark Case.

—:o:—

A FINE OF RS. 100.

—:o:—

In this case Mr. S. S. Galely, a Borah Merchant of Dam Street, Colombo, charged a man named V. N. Ramanathan and the Proprietor of The Roshan Perfumery Co., of 2nd Cross Street, Colombo, with an infringement of trade mark, viz., Kaminia Oil, registered in Colombo, Bombay and England by the manufacturers whose agent he was. He produced a number of bottles with the label Kemiya Oil and Kamnisa Oil which were sold by the accused and calculated to deceive the public as Kaminia Oil.

The Additional Police Magistrate, Mr. N. Moonesinghe, after trial held that the first accused was only a salesman of the second accused, discharged him, and convicted the second accused of infringing the Trade Mark Ordinance and fined him Rs. 100 or three months.

Amusements.

Yet Another
TALKIE-HOUSE
FOR BOMBAY!
The Well-known Cinema
THE RIALTO
Is now being wired
Elaborate Preparations are in progress
Watch for the Opening Date and Attraction!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Bombay's Latest Talkie Theatre.

YOU MUST SEE AND HEAR.

The Perfect 100 p.c. Technicolour, Talking, Singing Romance.

"THE VAGABOND KING"

Featuring 2 Big Stars.

DENNIS KING, and JEANETTE MACDONALD,
The Famous Baritone, The Queen of "Love Parade".

Produced on a Magnificent Scale surpassing anything the screen has ever achieved.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Lying-in-State and Funeral of the Victims of R 101 Disaster.

EDDIE QUILLAN
AND
LINA BASQUETTE
IN
"SHOW FOLKS"

A Delightful Back Stage Story.

MICKY MOUSE. | TOM TERRIS TRAVELS.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

GRANT ROAD—VICTORIA THEATRE

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

TUESDAY, 11th November 1930, at 8 p. m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE-GULAM

(Slaves by Right)

Booking from to-day in the Elphinstone Theatre and on performance day in Victoria Theatre as usual.

Agent: SHRIPATRAO UPRE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Do you Know the Agony of Injustice?

SEE and HEAR

GLORIA SWANSON
in
THE TRESPASSER

100 per cent Talking Picture of a Woman's fight against the ruling class and cruel gossip to hold the love of her child and her man

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Story of Flaming Passions and fiery Principles.

BLANCHE SWEET
in
SINGED

The Drama of a Daring Woman and a Reckless Lover.

From Saturday to Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE THIEF
"THE THIEF
OF
OF
BAGDAD"
BAGDAD"

A Brand New Copy.

WHITE CITY

CLARE ROAD,
BYCULLA BRIDGE,
BYCULLA.

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANS. 2.

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Lawrence
TIBBETT
The Great Metropolitan Opera Star in the Singing Master-piece

ENTIRELY
IN
TECHNICOLOR

You've never heard the screen sing until now! The thrill of a lifetime awaits you!

WITH
CATHERINE DALE OWEN
STAN LAUREL
OLIVER HARDY

Free List Entirely Suspended.

RIALTO CINEMA

DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

LOUISE LORRAINE
LANE CHANDLER
in
THE LIGHTNING EXPRESS

Complete Serial from Start to Finish!

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of 25th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8-30 a.m. on the 7th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" arrived London on Friday, the 7th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per ss. "Oxford" via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 9th instant.

SHREE JAIN DISPENSARY, PYDHOWNIE.

In October, 1930, 813 males 782 females and 512 children attended the Dispensary, the total number of patients being 2,107. The daily average comes to about 70 patients. During September total was 2,022 and daily average of the number of patients was 67.

—:o:—

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

12-0 noon—Gramophone records.

7-0 p.m.—Master Bhargavram's vocal music, and Narayen Iyer's violin solo.

HOW U. P. GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES LIBRARIES.

BENARES, Nov. 8.

An order withdrawing recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum with effect from the next financial year has been received by the Carmichael Library from the United Provinces Government, as the Library took part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government by passing resolutions *inter alia* congratulating Sanpurananand and others on their arrest and condemning the Press Ordinance.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

A Special General Meeting of the Bombay Council of Social Workers will be held on Saturday, 15th November at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home.

DICTATOR FOR MAHARASHTRA

—:o:—

At an extraordinary meeting of the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee (of Poona) it was resolved that the Committee be dissolved and a dictator be appointed. Accordingly Mr. Keshavrao Garud, Pleader, Ahmednagar was selected as the first dictator.

DR. NUNAN AND SERGEANT RIMMER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

—:o:—

Complaint By Dr. Murray And Mr. Horniman.

Informations charging Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, with insult and assault and Police Sergeant Rimmer of Bombay City Police with causing voluntary hurt were presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, on behalf of Mr. Amarnath Arya, otherwise known as Dr. W. H. R. Murray. A complaint was also presented by Mr. B. G. Horniman charging Sergeant Rimmer with assault.

The Magistrate returned the complaints and said they should be presented at the Girgaon Court.

Mr. B. T. Desai: Girgaon Court is closed to-day. That is why we have come here. Your worship may receive the complaints and send them to the Girgaon Court. We do not want to lose time.

The Magistrate:—There need be no loss of time. You can take them to Girgaon on Monday morning.

Mr. Desai:—As your worship pleases.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES.

—:o:—

GROSS EARNINGS.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of October 1930 and for the first four months of the current fiscal year ending October 31, 1930, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

For the Month of October 1930

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,01,261/-.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., Rs. 3,98,316/-.

Tata Power Co. Ltd., Rs. 4,49,45

For Current Fiscal Year to October 31, 1930.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., Rs. 15,34,183/-.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., Rs. 16,03,768.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs 18,20,291/-.

TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS.

A Constructive Suggestion.

In the course of an appeal that is being circulated amongst the foreign cloth merchants of Bombay, Mr. D. S. Babrekar says:—

Every one appreciates and admires the sacrifice that you have rendered during the last seven months. Many of you have closed your shops and most of you have got the foreign stock lying with you sealed. But is this suspension of the sale of foreign cloth enough and is that even completely achieved?

In order to earn real freedom, we have to revive our ruined industries and recapture our market. This must be done at the earliest.

The only difficulty with you is as regards your locked up capital. You must find a way for it. Merely waiting and watching the events will do you no good. That will leave you where you are. You can form your syndicates, send your representatives to one or two foreign places where you think you can find a market for your goods and thus dispose off the stuff which is lying idle with you. This will relieve you of your anxiety in no time.

CROWDS COLLECT ON MANGALDAS ROAD

—:o:—

Ordered By Police To Get Into Market Compound.

IDLE SPECTATORS THRONG THE AREA.

Large crowds collected on the Mangaldas Road near Mangal as Market on Sunday night at 8-30 p.m. to attend a public meeting. Some time before the proceedings started the police appeared on the scene and asked the conveners to get inside the Market Compound which they did.

The meeting which was fairly attended was then addressed by a number of speakers including a lady.

The fact that only two days back a meeting in a locality very near to the place had ended in the opening of firing on the crowd attracted large crowds of spectators who eagerly stood and waited on all sides of the place till the proceedings came to an end. The presence of these crowds created some sensation in the area but nothing untowards happened as the police left the place and allowed the meeting to continue undisturbed.

Students' Swadeshi Bazaar.

—:o:—

It is open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. To-day the famous singer from Surat, Sjt. Haji Mia will give two performances at 7 and 9 p.m.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

—:o:—

Merchant Knocks Up Century.

Batsmen shone at the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday when several big scores were registered. V. Merchant, who was in fine form and the distinction of compiling a century for the Hindu Gymkhana against Mr. Navrani's XI. He carried his bat and the home team was able to declare at 228 for six wickets. V. Gonsalves scored 56 and with F. E. Kapadia giving him good assistance enabled Mr. Navrani's side to put up 164 for 3 wickets. The match ended in a draw.

The Elphinstone College met the Islam Gymkhana at the Kennedy Sea Face, where an interesting game was left undecided for want of time. Dalal who batted soundly, hit ten 4's in an innings of 75 runs. Balur with 32 to his credit was the only other batsman to reach double figures for the Collegians. I. A. Shakoor played an enterprising game for the Islam XI and knocked up 65 runs of which nine were boundary hits. V. Merchant with a useful 35 made a good stand for the first wicket.

M. A. Sheriff with six wickets for 47 runs secured bowling honours.

The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

1ST INNINGS.

Dalal c. Hirji b. Sheriff 75; Balur b. Karachiwalla 32; Ambre c. Karachiwalla b. Sheriff 9; J. Engineer lbw. Sheriff 0; Khardikar b. Karachiwalla 6; K. Merchant c. and b. Sheriff 6; Master run out 1; Sethna c. Karachiwalla b S. Kairaz 9; S. Merchant c. Bhatre b. Sheriff 4; Nerulkar not out 0; Vesaina b. Sheriff 14 and Extras 25 making a total of 184.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.
M. A. Sheriff	17.5	47	6
Karachiwalla	19	48	2
A. Khairaz	10	35	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I. A. Shapoor c. Master b. Sethna 65; E. Merchant lbw. Sethna 33; I. H. Kazerani st. Master 10; M. Sheriff c and b. Master 14; H. Khairaz not out 15; Karachiwalla Master b. Sethna 7; Bhatri b. Master 9.

A. Khairaz, Jasdanwalla, A. Hirji and All Merchant did not bat.

Extras 8 thus making a total of 183 (for 6 wkts.)

HINDU GYMKHANA.

228 (for 6 wickets) V. Merchant (100 not out).

Mr. Navrani's XI 164 (for 3 wks.) V. Gonsalves 56.

F. R. Kapadia 48 not out. Match ended in a draw.

ROHRI "KAN" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The annual "Kan" Foot Ball tournament will take place in Rohri during the Christmas Holidays as usual. Application together with the admission fees of rupees ten should reach on or before the 10th December.

UNREGISTERED LETTERS AND POSTCARDS

Express Delivery.

The Director General, Post and Telegraphs, writes:—

With effect from the 1st of October 1930 arrangements will be made for delivery by special messenger of unregistered letters and postcards addressed to any place within five miles from a Government Telegraph Office if they are prepaid by the sender with a fee of two annas in addition to the usual postage and marked with the words "Express Delivery" written in bold characters on the address side. The fee and postage must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the articles or, in the case of holders of franking machine licenses, by impressions of the franking machine.

Letters and postcards for "Express delivery" will be addressed like ordinary letters and postcards and the post town of destination should as usual be mentioned in the address.

Express delivery letters and postcards will be transmitted like ordinary articles to the post office of destination whence they will be transferred to the nearest Telegraph Office for delivery like a telegram. The public should take care not to send Express delivery letters and postcards to persons living more than five miles away from a Government Telegraph Office, because delivery by special messengers will not be made to such persons even if the fee has been prepaid. Letters and postcards marked "Express Delivery" on which either the fee or the postage has not been fully prepaid will be treated as ordinary articles.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, AGRA.

The Superintendent, Public Hospital, Agra, writes.—

The need of starting a hospital where Congress volunteers and others having sympathy with the movement could be treated efficiently was strongly felt when those injured by the Police lathies on the Kotwali were not given even the first aid and had to be removed to Dr. Kashi Nath Goyal for dressing after they had remained in the Emergency Ward of the Thomason Hospital for about an hour. The incidents at Jarar and Kirauli, where the beating and assaults became too common made it imperative to start the hospital without delay. The scheme was taken up and an appeal to public for funds was made. The response was simply wonderful and about Rs. 6,000 were collected in a couple of days.

The hospital was opened by Syt. Sir Krishna Dutta Pallival, M.A., on 28th September, 1930, in the newly constructed building of the Murari Khattri School, kindly lent by the trustees. There are arrangements for 25 beds for indoor patients and in case of emergency as many as 100 patients can be admitted. During the period ending 31st October 1930, 429 patients were treated. Of those 25 were injured by police lathies, and the rest for ordinary diseases. At present there are 8 indoor patients. In response to the desire of an important section of the public, the hospital has been named the Public Hospital and its arrangement has been handed over by the Congress to a committee of respectable citizens. The hospital is open to all for free treatment.

MAHARASHTRA KHADI SANGH.

Many hand-looms have been installed to meet the heavy demand for Khaddar and to utilize the yarn spun by hand in Bombay and suburbs since the beginning of the present movement. Yet they are all in a disorganised state and hence the insufficiency of looms is badly felt by the spinners and that of yarn by the weavers. Moreover owing to lack of co-ordination of work and proper co-operation of workers, efforts are found to be paying and Khaddar could not be woven cheap. If this state of affairs continues for long the spinners and the weavers are likely to give up the work and the vital part of the constructive work and Boycott will be damaged a good deal.

The Maharashtra Khadi Sangh Bombay, therefore, proposes to hold a meeting of such workers in Bombay and suburbs who are actually engaged in Khadi weaving work, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the residence of Dr. A. P. Kothare, Thakurdwar, Bombay, to formulate the line of action. All workers are therefore cordially invited to attend the meeting.

POWELL'S RENOWNED SPECIALITIES.

CHOLERA PATENT.
A well tried specific on cholera.

KURAIN
A specific on obstinate ring worm, dhobies itch and all other skin diseases.

AKHYACURA
for inflammation, granulation, Swelling of the eyelids and other complaints of the eyes.

ASTHMA CURE
A most reliable remedy on asthma and chronic Bronchitis

Catalogue Sent On Request.

N. Powell & Co. BOMBAY 4.

USE
KATNI
Stoneware Pipes

and encourage an Industry which has Indian Capital, Indian Management and Indian Labour.

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

In response to the enquiries from the
MEDICAL PROFESSION

It is hereby made known that the following well-known preparations manufactured by the

ALEMBIC

and used by the public for over 25 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.

CHEMICAL FOOD. SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE COMP. SYRUP OF COMP. GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.	EASTON SYRUP, SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA

Alembic manufacture also consists of B. P. Tinctures, Extracts, Ayurvedic Drugs, Eau-de-Cologne, Alcohol absolute etc.

For particulars please write to:—

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.
Princess Street, Bombay

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., cargoes.—
Nov/Dec. quoted 28/-.

Barletta Russo, per 61-1/2 lb., cargoes.—
Nov/Dec. quoted 25/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Jan/Feb. sellers 28/6.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
November sellers 28/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 26.

C. & F. Calcutta.—
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Nov/Dec. sellers £11-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec sellers £13-10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
April/May sellers £11-10.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
November sellers £11-8-9.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1930.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Whatever may be the differences of opinion regarding the more militant parts of the present national campaign, there is little or no difference with regard to the Swadeshi propaganda. So far the Viceroy has not issued an Ordinance against the propaganda and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay can afford to state that advocating Swadeshi would not come under any of the existing Ordinances. There is of course the possibility of another Magistrate arguing thus: "Swadeshi is part of the Congress programme. Ergo, advocating Swadeshi is to assist the operations of an "unlawful' association and therefore is an offence". But let us hope that Magistrates will keep a cool head on their shoulders and penalise only the "unlawful" operations of an "unlawful" association. If that is not hoping too much, it should never be an offence for a Congressman or a non-Congressman to advocate Swadeshi. There are some who agree so far but boggle at the negative aspect of Swadeshi, viz., boycott. But if one is earnest about Swadeshi and would not merely dally with it, one must strive to be cent per cent. Swadeshi, that is, must perforce boycott foreign goods and ask others to do likewise. Even a sober pape-like the "Indian Social Reformer" remarks in its current number: "A platonic affection for Swadeshi, unless made effective by a strong desire not to use and to discourage by all means in one's power the use of Videshi articles is not of much use as a means of promoting national industries. If the Swadeshi movement to-day is a real force, it may be argued, it is largely due to the movement for the boycott of foreign goods. There has been a swadeshi movement for nearly half a century but it never got beyond the academic stage until the boycott movement put behind it the driving power of a great national emotion." Even those who hold that discriminating boycott like the boycott of British goods is likely to create racial hatred—we do not accept that view—will agree that the objection cannot be urged against the boycott of foreign goods in general so far as such boycott is feasible. And as regards the boycott of foreign cloth, it is not only desirable economically and politically but is proved again and again to be eminently practicable with the aid of Khaddar. For all these considerations we would once again urge all Indians, Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike, to make the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar a complete success.

It is most gratifying in this connection that the cloth merchants of Bombay themselves took the lead in the matter of the boycott almost simultaneously with the Congress in the present stage of the national campaign. Many dealers in foreign cloth have lost heavily on account of the boycott. But subordinating, like the Satyagrahis, self-interest to national interest, and indeed rejoicing in self-sacrifice when it is conducive to national freedom, they have loyally stood by the Congress through thick and thin. Some of these merchants, deeply pained to find that their trade in foreign cloth was in a way the cause of a number of their sisters being jailed, have determined to stop all trade in foreign cloth till a national settlement is arrived at. All honour to such persons. And would that their example could be emulated by many others in Bombay and elsewhere. It seems that the Congress and other institutions have determined to provide any number of volunteers to do peaceful picketing at any cost. Since trade in foreign cloth is in any case doomed, it is to be hoped that all dealers in such cloth would see the signs of the times and stop their trade before many more of their brothers and sisters are jailed. We earnestly hope these dealers will be able to sell their old stocks abroad and will get facilities from the producers of Indian cloth in carrying on their business with Indian cloth. It is necessary to add here that it is useless to expect any Congress organisations to compromise to the least extent its programme of complete boycott of all foreign cloth. The terms of agreement, just published between the Congress and such of the Indian mills as accept these terms should convince every one that the Congress is determined on the one hand to facilitate the sale of pure Indian cloth and on the other to wage war against foreign cloth. The details of the terms we shall consider at an early date. For the present we would appeal to all Indian mill-owners to adjust their relations with the Congress and make the best use of the Swadeshi tide at its flood. And to prevent the mill-owners from taking undue advantage of the Swadeshi feeling we would appeal to all earnest Congressmen and other lovers of khaddar to make every possible effort to popularise the use of khaddar. The boycott programme even by itself is capable of winning Swaraj for India.

WANTED REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

Agricultural industry which constitutes the backbone of India's economic life is passing through a period of unprecedented depression on account of the phenomenal and alarming fall in the prices of cotton, jute, oil-seeds, wheat and other agricultural products. Government's persistence in their disastrous currency policy of tightening up the money market by heavy borrowings in India and abroad and keeping the bank-rate at a very high level in order to maintain the unnatural and artifical exchange value of the rupee, has added its full quota to the world-causes in bringing about the present depression. In face of developments such as these, where the welfare of millions of agriculturists is involved, it is the duty of Government to be wide awake and take the earliest steps to stem the tide of economic distress. The attitude of the Government, however, with regard to this matter has been, so far as it appears, that of supreme indifference. The cry of the jute trade to devise measures necessary for arresting a further fall in its price has been a cry in the wilderness. Equally futile have been the efforts of the cotton trade to keep up the price of cotton. The same is the case with regard to the wheat market and the seeds market. In the face of such a distressing situation, no Government which has the interests and the well-being of the people at heart can watch the events with a callous indifference.

It still remains doubtful whether Government will correct their mistaken currency policy or impose a protective tariff against Australian wheat. But it is positively certain that by persistence in their present land revenue policy they will aggravate the present acute state of depression, and render the condition of cultivators bankrupt. One of the greatest defects of the land revenue system is that it has the effect of creating a great slump in the market and a consequent sharp fall in the prices by bringing the produce in the market all at one time. It is recognised on all hands to-day that if the whole produce were forced in the market at a time, the existing situation would be much worse. But that is exactly what would happen were Government to demand land revenue from the cultivators. In the second place even if the whole produce was sold, it would not be sufficient to cover even the cost of production. The Central Cotton Committee, on which the Agricultural Departmen's are represented, have clearly stated in their representation to the Commerce Member that cotton is not at all an economic crop at the ruling prices. The average value of cotton produce per acre in Berar would be about Rs. 14, while the cost will be at least Rs. 20 per acre. The same is the condition in the Bombay Presidency. Now, even highly organised and rich industries do not pay any income-tax if they have earned no profit. Surely, then agriculture ought not to be given a step-motherly treatment by a Government which has proclaimed 'ad nauseam' it's concern for the welfare of the agriculturists. But, apart from the injustice of the demand, the majority of the cultivators are so poor that they cannot meet the Government's demand for land revenue. In the Bombay Presidency, 75 per cent. of the agriculturists have holdings of an average size of 4.8 acres only. One could very well imagine the utterly homeless financial condition of such petty cultivators. Their small incomes would not suffice even to keep body and soul together till the next harvest. The sawkars must be pilling interest upon interest. In the midst of this pitiful condition, if the peasantry is to be harassed with demands of land revenue notices, and that, too, in places like Borsad, three months in advance of the usual period, and fines, attachments and forfeitures, one cannot imagine a more miserable lot for them.

... IMPRESSIONS AND ..... REFLECTIONS. ...

—:o:—

The Ashram.

(BY MIRABEN).

THE WOMAN.

The bright stars of the night were just beginning to pale before the approaching dawn, when the sound of girls' voices singing drew us to the Ashram gate. We knew what it meant and hurried to give the farewell greeting. To-day two batches of women and girls were to go to Borsad, to work amongst the peasantry of Kaira. Away they went, the first batch, before the rising of the sun—And the second batch went in the afternoon.

All through the life of the Ashram the training of the women and girls for service of the people has been one of Gandhiji's most cherished works.

During these days the fruit of that work has ripened and dropped into the hands of the Nation.

In the early days of the struggle the majority of the elder women headed by Kasturba (Mrs. Gandhi) left the Ashram to go picketing, and to-day almost all the young girls with a few remaining elder women have gone forth.

We are but a handful left, and even that handful may yet go.

As with the Ashram, so is it with the whole of India. The women have heard and understood. Gandhiji's years of loving service in their cause has formed between him and them a sacred bond, and to-day all the faith and ardour of their womanly nature is being poured into the struggle.

From the day I entered the Ashram I left in it the key to this bond.

ARRESTED.

—:o:—

In the fading evening light I saw her approaching a baby in her arms and two or three more little children clustering round her. She was quietly taking them as usual for their evening stroll. The little ones running by her side were chattering excitedly but she was as peaceful as the evening sky.

"So the police came to-day?" I said.

"Yes" she replied gently, "they have taken him away again."

"What a lesson to us, is this quiet strength and freedom from resentment! 'I reflected to myself as I went my way.

Sjt. Valjibhai Desai has been arrested for the second time.

THE NIGHT

—:o:—

Silence and solitude reign in the little garden where Gandhiji used to come to rest at night. No one is left but myself to sleep there now.

In the silver moonlight the motionless trees stand round—they seem plunged in endless meditation—a long train of past memories fills the air and the stars and moon, whisper from the skies that HE is there sleeping in the prison yard, and they can see Him.

The peace of the Eternal in the midst of the Battle.

God help us to grasp and hold that peace, for it is the strength which no worldly power can overcome.

Sabarmati Nov. 7.

MR. BRAILSFORD'S INTERVIEW.

—:o:—

An Explanation.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must enter a protest against the headlines that you applied to my interview, which appeared in Tuesday's "Chronicle". To say that "Britain must sue for peace", was very far from my thoughts, and nothing that I said conveys this suggestion.

When I said that we ought rather to salute the national flak than suppress it, I meant to suggest an act, not of surrender, but of courtesy. We officially salute Ireland's emblem and flag on St. Patrick's Day. Let us treat India with the same respect.

Towards the end of the interview you report me as saying? "Let us give 'in' without bargaining". I said "Let us give 'it' (the amnesty) without bargaining." This is doubtless a misprint, but it gravely misrepresents me.—In other Indian papers the sentence appears correctly.

The interview was in fact addressed, through the Associated Press, primarily to my own countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

H. N. BRAILSFORD.

Delhi, Nov. 6.

"FREE DOMINION OF INDIA."

A REVIEW.

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, BARODA).

"A disgusted old Liberal" has published an ingenious constitution of a "Free Dominion of India," in view of the forthcoming Round Table Conference and seems to have sent it to all concerned in reply to the challenge of Sir John Simon to produce an alternative constitution superior to that proposed by him and his colleagues on the Statutory Commission. The author of the booklet does not desire the representatives of the people to be directly elected through universal adult suffrage but proposes that such a suffrage may be used for electing the electors, so that a more intelligent electorate representative of the whole population may be obtained, who can be expected to vote on the basis of proportional representation with a single transferable vote. The author hopes that proportional representation of this type will solve the communal tangle without separate electorates. The suggestion is ingenious, and on proper proportional representation would seem the best. But it is doubtful how far it would work in practice. The suggestion may be useful for the election of members to the Lower House of the Free Dominion of India as the constituencies with direct election and universal suffrage may be found too big for management, but would have no value in the provincial elections where the constituencies will be sufficiently small for the exercise of the right of universal suffrage. The Nehru Report proposes adult suffrage and it is quite feasible for the Provincial elections.

FEDERALISM FAVOURED

The author seems to favour the Federal Constitution as opposed to the unitary in view of the membership of the Indian States. The real solution of the problem would be a unitary Central Government for British India, with provincial autonomy, leaving the residuary powers to the Central Government the abolition of all Indian States with a population of less than a million or a revenue of less than a crore as suggested by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in his Cochin addresses, and their merger in adjoining British Indian Provinces or enlightened big Indian States as the subjects of such States may desire, and the creation of a Federal Commonwealth of India in which British India like Prussia would be the predominant partner and the surviving States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda etc. as members. This would provide for a unitary constitution for British India as a whole and a federal constitution for All-India affairs.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO EXERCISE PARAMOUNTCY

The rights of the Paramount Power would thus be exercised by the Federal Government of which the States themselves will be members and as such in a position to make their voice heard and the Princes' objection to the exercise of Paramountcy by the Government of British India alone will be removed. The States subjects will have representation in the Federal Parliament of British India, so that British Indians will have no reason to complain of the interference of Indian States in purely British Indian affairs and the ideal of a unitary State for British India will also be realised. The Provinces will be members of the British Indian unitary State while British India as a single unit will occupy the same position as Prussia occupies in Germany. But as the Indian States are subordinate allies, all the powers of the Paramount Power will vest in the Federal Government of All-India. Even in case of such a federation, the tendency of all States is to invest the Federal Government with all powers necessary to ensure uniformity of general laws and administration and good government and defence of the country. The States will have to part with such powers as may affect the good of the whole of India just as the British Indian unit will have to endow the Federal Government with such powers over subjects which affect the Indian States and their subjects.

STATE SUBJECTS' VIEW-POINT

To an Indian State subject like myself the problem is soluble only in the way indicated which will satisfy the demand of British India for a unitary constitution with provincial autonomy, and the demand of the Princes for a federation, in which they may have an effective voice. The author's scheme of federation is defective as it does not meet the British Indian demand for a unitary constitution for themselves, while my suggestion meets the views of both the Princes and British India.

The Nehru Report proposes a Supreme Court for the whole of India and there is nothing new in the suggestion of the author fo the creation of a Federal Court. I would, however, add that it should discharge the functions of the Privy Council and the decisions of the highest courts of appeal in the Indian States should be liable to be appealed against or revised by it under certain circumstances.

PEOPLE'S FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The author suggests the adoption of the clause about the fundamental rights of the people from the German constitution, which are good so far as they go, but require to be supplemented by the addition of complete liberty of religion and protection in professing it as the proposed State is going to be a secular one. The author does not suggest the creation of an Economic Council, as in Germany, on the basis of the several economic interests in the country including employers and the employed whose expert advice would be very useful to such a big country like India.

CEMENTING COMMUNAL UNITY

I would also suggest the formation of Hindu or Muslim communal councils to deal with religious and socio-religious questions within the community itself whose decisions may be formally passed by the political Parliament if they do not come in conflict with the general interests of the country, in which case an intercommunal board, may be constituted to find out a way to meet the wishes of the different communities affected by the proposals, the members being nominated by the several all-India socio-religious councils created to deal with their own communal socio-religious questions. This will satisfy the orthodox among the Hindus and Muslims, who resent the voting of members not belonging to their own community on questions affecting a particular community only in which the other communities have no interest. This solution will remove the fears of the minorities about the protection of their cultural and socio-religious life, and changes affecting their socio-religious life will only take place with the consent of the majority in each community and at its own initiative, and will not be forced on it by the few ardent reformers with the help of the votes of members of other communities.

ABOLISH STATE ARMIES

The separate armies of the States are only useful for ceremonial show, and cost very much. They should all be abolished, and replaced by a citizen militia to meet the exigencies of internal peace and order, leaving defence to the Federal Government in its entirety. Efficiency and character are the soul of any Public Services, and only merit, and open competition should be the avenues to official careers, whether in Federal British Indian State, or Provincial Administrations. The author's suggestion of open competition is quite reasonable, provided the Civil Service Commissioners are very straightforward and upright men with cosmopolitan outlook.

The author's suggestion of creating a single province made up of the N. W. F. Province, Baluchistan and Sindh will be very satisfactory from the Muslim point of view as it unifies a big Muslim population under a single jurisdiction, and the Hindus can have very little objection to the proposal. The author would also add the predominantly Muslim district west of the Indus in the Punjab which will be acceptable to the inhabitants thereof, and a contented population of such a province may be trusted to be very helpful to the Federal Government in defending the North-Western and Western frontiers of India. I commend the scheme of the author for the "Free Dominion of India," to the public for consideration, subject to the remarks which I am constrained to make in the interests of the country as a whole But, I am afraid, the author's scheme will only be of academic interest as there is very little chance of the success of the Round Table Conference.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Disillusioned.

Dr. Besant seems to be bitterly disappointed with the Labour Party and in particular with its leader. She writes in "New India": "I have personally drawn Mr. Benn's attention to what has been going on, but to Britain's dishonour and future ruin, the man on the spot has it all his own way. The Secretary of State, Mr. Benn, and the late Under-Secretary, Dr. Shiels, sympathise with my views, but Mr. Benn is alone in the Cabinet and the Prime Minister has forgotten his pledges." Many of his colleagues too must have forgotten their pledges. Dr. Besant is right when she observes that it is useless to look to any English Party for real help in setting India free, "she must put her trust in God and herself." It will not be long before the R. T. C. bubble will be pricked and other parties outside the Congress will be as disillusioner as is Dr. Besant.

Then And Now.

We have received a copy of the "Manifesto to the American People" by the Indian residents in the United States of America. It is a brief but effective indictment of British rule in India. It states the main grievances of the Indian nation and calls upon America to assert her influence on the side of freedom and justice. The following extract from the Manifesto is of special interest: "When she (Britain) came to India, we were a happy, prosperous and sovereign people. Her application to trade with India written to the Moghul Emperor, discloses the relative positions of the two nations at the time: 'The humble supplication of John Russell (Agent of the Company) who is as the minutest grain of sand, and whose forehead is the tip of his footstool, who is the absolute monarch and prop of the Universe, whose throne may be compared to that of Solomon and whose renown is equal to that of Cyrus.....The Englishmen, having traded hitherto in Orissa and Behar, custom free, are Your Majesty's most obedient slaves, always intent on your commands.....' Now she has thrown us into the ranks of enslaved races. We are insulted, discriminated against and looked down upon." However, let India think more of and prepare for the bright To-morrow.

Why Is It Unlawful?

A number of Desh Sevikas were jailed last week by our Bombay magistrates on the ground that the Sevikas belonged to an unlawful association, the Desh Sevika Sangha, and not that they were guilty of picketing. Technically the Magistrates may be right, but one is entitled to ask why the Sangha is declared unlawful at all. We suppose it was penalised mainly if not wholly on the assumption that its principal work of peaceful persuasion amounted to an offence. But now that such persuasion is held to be not an offence by the highest judicial authority in the Presidency, the Sangha should no longer continue to be penalised, unless Government can show that any other work done by the Sangha is an offence in their eyes.

"Prohibition."

The July-October number of "Prohibition", the official organ of the Prohibition League of India, is edited, in the absence of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, by Mr. K. Natarajan. This number, like its predecessors, is a mine of information and propagandist literature on prohibition. Both the League and its organ have done much to popularise the cause of prohibition in this country. But, as Mr. Rajagopalachar observes in a personal statement in the present number of the journal, "useful as it is, organisation alone cannot end the drink evil; a great stirring up of national psychology may produce greater results than leagues and associations." It cannot be denied that the present Satyagraha movement has done far more for prohibition than all the existing Prohibition and Temperance Leagues put together. The reason is that many of the professed prohibitionists take only a platonic interest in prohibition and fight shy of even peaceful picketing. Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, however, when he learnt that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was in jail, sent to him the message: "I wish I could be in jail with you. I mean just what I say."

FROM DELHI JAIL.

Mrs. Sen Gupta's Letter To Her Sons

ollowing letter was address
r two sons by Mrs. Sen-
om Delhi Jail:—
Delhi, Dated Oct. 31
ing boys, you must have
mummie has ben arr-
ope you were not awa-
e night with the news
would upset you es-
had n't received my
g you that I might
Don't worry about
I am absolutely all
hought of jail when
e is much worse than
actually in it.
ladies were arrested
we are now about
abi ladies with the
Mrs. Asaf Ali and
is a Bengalee. Her
also in jail. But for
I would have felt
nt, because none of
dies speak anything
We are sharing a
Mrs. Asaf Ali in the
ard where Dr. Roy
and those people were kept. Mum (Mr. Sen-Gupta) is by himself. I was able to see him last night but have not seen him since it is about 10 o'clock.

Mum's judgment will be given to-day. It will probably be two years but don't be alarmed by that or if they give me six months.

Now my darling, I beg of you not to worry. My only worry is that you and grandma may fret but I am absolutely alright.

It is strange how quiet one feels about it at all. I realised two days ago I should most probably be arrested but one doesn't get in the least excited or nervous but just disgusted with the idea of law and order which has now become illegal law and disorded caused by the Government.

Your Loving Mother.

P. S.—I am being treated very courteously by the jail officials.

THIRD DEGREE ODS AT CHIRNER.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

the policemen when the
tor replied "Those fellows
desperate. They may shoot
"

Some of the members of the committee were here heard to remark. "Wonderful policemen—to shoot their own Inspector."

Two cars from Panvel arrived at Chirner to remove the officers at about 9-30 p.m. Before witness accompanied by Inspector Patil left Chirner, he again reminded the Inspector of the policemen in the temple and suggested that should remove them in their The Inspector, thereupon, is ged to have remarked in slang rathi words to this effect "Let . . . . be damned." The d." The policemen who were in he temple were left behind and the party motored to Panvel. On the way they met a Sub-Inspector from Panvel who was proceeding to Chirner. Inspector Patil told that Sub-Inspector to go to the temple to find the policemen and warned him that "they may do anything."

Witness and the party reached Panvel at 11 o'clock that night.

The treatment meted out by police officials to respectable pleaders and public men of Panvel who were clamouring for an independent judicial inquiry into the firing affair at Chirner was narrated by Mr. G. K. Phadke a pleader of Panvel, in his evidence. He deposed that Mr. Koundinya, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate held an official inquiry into the firing incident at Chirner.

NOTHING DOING.

The witness along with other public spirited men made a petition to Mr. Koundinya requesting that an independent inquiry judicial officer should be instituted and that inquiry by the would not do. Mr. Koundinya told them that he had forwarded the petition to the District Magistrate but nothing was done matter. Witness produced nts recorded by him of persons examined before undinya.

HE POST OFFICE."

ated that he along with 15 persons approached Mr. ya and requested him the "Post mortem" examof those who were killed ng at Chirner, the public be allowed to be represeby Doctors. The latter to consider the question sequently told them that d do nothing in the matter that he had forwarded the ion to the District Magistrate. hairman: In other words he ed as the post office. (Laughter).

Proceeding witness stated that he Deputy Superintendent of Police was investigating into the shooting incident at Chirner. Some days ago witness heard that during the police investigations three villager of Chirner were tied to pillars. To ascertain the truth witness went to Chirner accompanied by a doctor and some others. They actually found three persons tied to the temple pillars. persons were fixed up and to one pillar while another tied to a second pillar. In beginning they were in a sitposition. Their hands were behind their backs.

Member: This is third degree thod.

PERSONS ARRESTED.

Witness did not find the Police ficer and so they went to the rest and found him there. Witness told the officer that one of them wanted to have a personal inspection of the scene of police firing. To this Mr. Rale the Deputy Superintendent replied "It is one of your business. If you me to Chirner now and there I have to arrest the whole of ." Witness stated that they d no personal gain in the mat-

JEWISH PROPAGANDA IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

ARABS PERTURBED.

"White Paper Does Not Differ From 1922 Declaration.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Jerusalem.—A Jewish newspaper states that the Arab Executive has decided to telegraph to the Colonial Office stating that Arabs are restless over the rumoured possibility of Government modifying its policy as a result of Jewish propaganda, emphasising that the recent White Paper does not differ from the Declaration of 1922, and urging Government to make a statement to reassure Arabs and prevent the increasing unrest.—Reuter.

MRS. NAWAZBEN HAVEWALLA.

o

Takes Charge Of Upnagar Chhavni.

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE. Nov. 9.

Smt. Nawazben Jashedji Havewalla a Parsi lady has been appointed the Seventh Sardar of the Upnagar Satyagraha Chhavni in place of Smt. Dahiben Desai who has been jailed. Smt. Nawazben Havewalla is one of the prominent workers of the local 'Mahila Mandal'. She comes of a rich Parsi family and is the wife of the well-known Cricketer, Mr. Jamsedji F. Havewalla.

G. I. P. STRIKERS' GRIEVANCES

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:

The G. I. P. strikers, who have not been reinstated, or who are being paid comparatively less salary than what they were getting at the time when they went on strike, are requested to send their statement with documentary proof, if any, to the General Secretary of the Union, to enable him to place the same before the half-yearly meeting of the Railway Board and Railway Federation which is to be held at Delhi on about the 7th December, 1930.

CHIRNER WITNESSES ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Other Witnesses Refuse To Give Evidence.

PANVEL, Nov. 9.

On their return to Chirner after giving evidence on Thursday before the Chirner Firing Inquiry Commission in Bombay, (1) Anaji Mahtre, (2) Pandu Kumbnar, (3) Gaganand Chinekar were arrested to-day. As a result of these arrests the people who were ready to give evidence before the Inquiry Committee have decided not to give evidence.

SHET PURSHOTTAM OF PANVEL ARRESTED.

—:o:—

PANVEL, Nov. 9.

Shet Chapsy Purshottam alias Sambushet the leading rice merchant of Panvel was arrested today under Section 17 (1) and (2).

KERALA LEADERS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Sequel To Volunteers Assembling In Congress Office.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 6

Mr. K. P. Karunakara Menon, the local Stationary Magistrate took up the trial yesterday of Messrs. Hassan Koya Mulla, President, Kerala Congress Committee, K. Madhava Menon, K. Raman Menon, P. Achuthan, P. K. Kunhisankara Menon, E. Gopala Panikkar and Gopala Pillay who were charged under section 188 I. P. C. with having allowed Satyagraha volunteers to assemble in the local Congress Office in defiance of the prohibitory order issued by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. C. All the accused were tried individually, the prosecution being conducted by Mr. Kuttisankara Panikkar, Prosecuting Inspector of Police.

The case against Janab Hassan Koya Mulla (age 57) was tried first. The accused refused to take part in the proceedings of the Court. Mr. K. Kunhiraman, Sub-Inspector, Town Police, was the only witness examined for the prosecution. In answer to questions put by the Court, the witness said that the volunteer activities and the Civil Disobedience Movement were directed by the accused. The witness was not cross-examined.

The Court then delivered judgment, sentencing Mr. Mulla to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CASE AGAINST MR. RAMAN MENON.

Mr. K. Raman Menon, Advocate, who was another accused, refused to take part in the proceedings of the Court. Mr. K. Kunhiraman, Sub-Inspector, deposed, *inter alia*, that the accused was a leading member of the local Congress Committee and that it was within the power of the accused to prohibit volunteers from assembling at the Congress Office if he chose to do so.

The Court finally sentenced Mr. K. Raman Menon to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 35, or, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for one month more.

Mr. P. Achuthan, Vakil, in reply to a question put by the Court, said he had nothing to say in answer to the charge. Mr. K. Kunhiraman, Sub-Inspector, was examined for the prosecution. Mr. Achuthan made a long statement in the course of which he referred to the work he has been doing for Congress propaganda during the last twenty years and his recent activities in anti-drink propaganda. The Court finally reserved orders till 4 p.m. to-day.

MR. GOPALA PANIKKAR SENTENCED.

Mr. Gopala Panikkar, Captain of the volunteers, refused to take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. KUNHISANKARA MENON.

Another accused, Mr. P. K. Kunhisankara Menon, B.A., B.L., made a long statement and cross-examined the Sub-Inspector. Orders were finally reserved.

NEW K. P. C. C. PRESIDENT

Janab Hassan Koya Mulla has nominated Mr. C. Samuel Aaron as the next President of the K. P. C. C.

—:o:—

COCHIN HARBOUR.

—:o:—

Opening On Jan. 2nd.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALICUT, Nov. 6.

It is understood that the opening of the Cochin Harbour which is nearing completion will take place on January 2nd 1931. An Officer of the British Admiralty belonging to the East India Squadron will come to Cochin and perform the opening ceremony. The new harbour will provide facilities for steamer movements between Europe and the West Coast of India.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 4.

A batch of nineteen Bombay political prisoners were released yesterday from the Cannanore Central Jail after the expiry of their term of imprisonment. They arrived in Calicut the same evening, visited the local Provincial Congress Office and left the place the same night.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 4.

Mr. K. Santanam, leader of the Tamil Nad Satyagrahis was released from the Cannanore Jail on the 2nd instant. Interviewed by a Press representative in Calicut, he said that conditions in Cannanore Jail were very uncomfortable. There was much scarcity of water and the sanitary arrangements were far from satisfactory.

(From Our Correspondent)

HUNGUND, Nov. 8.

Sjt. Bhimasen Gopal Kakhandiki a Satyagrahi aged 21 was convicted for a period of three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment under section 117 I.P.C.

BHAVNAGAR TRADERS AND FOREIGN CLOTH

—:o:—

200 Feast On Jail Food.

Teachers Leave School For National Services.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 6.

Some life is to be seen in the activities of the city. Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand Shah a well-known satyagrahi of Wadhwan, Hon. Secretary of the Kathiawad Political Conference and of the Kathiawad Satyagraha Dal visited this place after his release from jail where he was sent on 9th April. Mr. Fulchanbhai addressed a public meeting a week ago. He requested the foreign cloth dealers, in the name of the country, not to sell any foreign cloth. He also made it clear that if the traders do not heed the commands of the Congress, he would have no other alternative to start picketing of their shops. He has come again to Bhavnagar. In a public meeting held in Gandhi Chowk he again appealed to the youths to enlist those who are willing to join the non-violent work of picketing foreign cloth shops. About 50 names are already on the roll.

TRADERS STAND.

About two months back when Mr. Ranchhodas Gandhi took up the question of picketing foreign cloth shops. Some dealers went to Sir Prabhashanker Pattani who told the traders, looking to the present condition of the country that they shared stop selling foreign cloth. The traders resolved not to sell any foreign cloth till the middle of the last month of the Hindu Year. This promise was broken by some traders. Now the marriage season is coming and the traders wish to continue their trade in foreign cloth and this lighten their burden. They are holding their meeting to consider the situation. From the reports that are out the trader believes that as Sir Prabhashanker is not in Bombay, it is quite likely that the state may promulgate the Intimidation Ordinance if the volunteers take to picketing.

MR. FULCHANBHAI

Some days back some of the members, the Abol Hind Samaj this of place were asked by the State Administrator not to take active part in the national movement. It is said that they were asked not to enrol members of the Congress. It is believed then Mr. Fulchanbhai may not be allowed to picket foreign cloth shops and be asked to leave the State territories, but it is quite likely that Mr. Fulchanbhai will disobey the order of the State and start picketing.

PRISONERS' DAY.

Bhavnagar yesterday observed Prisoners' Day. A procession passed throughout the town, singing national songs and appealing to the public to boycott British Goods and foreign cloth One of the items of the day was to take some jail food in the evening rice Juvar Rotlas, Dal and Khichadi. Two annas fee for this feast (1) was charged from those who wanted to enjoy this dinner. About two hundred took part in their prisioners' dinner.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Last week was also a busy week as the Municipal election was to take place. There was a keen contest for the chair of the President between Mr. Prabhadas Bhagwandas, the Nagarseth on one side and Mr. Virudraprasad Chandrashanker on other side. The latter was elected President by a majority of votes. Mr. V. N. Parekh came through as a vice-president without any rival.

Mr. Nanabhai with Mr. Bhaskar Rao of the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavnee has been sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment. Mr. Gujubhai with his colleague Mrs. Taraben Modak, has left the institution to join the national movement and has gone to Bombay. It is not unlikely that other teachers of the institution may follow suit and it may be then necessary to close their national educational institute.

"MINIMUM OF FORCE."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The meeting announced for Wednesday evening had attracted thousands of people on the Chowpatty Sea Face long before six o'clock and the vendors who ply their trade on the sea face were having brisk sales. At about 6-35 p.m. after the "War" Councill President was arrested the Police and the mounted sowars rushed and chased everybody on the sands and began beating every person whom they could reach. They even beat some of the vendors who as municipal tenants had every right to occupy the space assigned to them. The utensils, the foodstuff and the furniture of many of the vendors were soon lying on the ground. I was an eye-witness to the assaults and caused to passers by and even persons getting down from buses. In one instance I saw a man being dragged out from the steps of a bus and being beaten by a Sergeant. Yours, etc.

MOHAMED [illegible]SIM.

November 7.

"...With the sinews, lines and heart of a thoroughbred..."

IN every curve of its body, in every mechanical part, this new 1931 Hupmobile Century Six reveals the clean-limbed, aristocratic look of a real thoroughbred.

Take the engine—its superiority in speed, in acceleration, hill-climbing ability and riding smoothness, over other cars in its price field, is instantly apparent. Even 70 or more miles per hour, does not disturb the satin-smooth surge of the great power-plant, with its counter-balanced crankshaft and complete rubber cushioning.

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—:o:—

To the Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—Reading the remarks in your to-day's paper on page 6 regarding Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others' visit to our Free Emergency Hospital under the heading "Sardar Patel at Congress Hospital", please note that they visited the Free Emergency Hospital and not Congress Hospital. Our Hospital has no connection whatsoever with the Congress Hospital.—Yours, etc.,

MATULAL ATMARAM,
Treasurer,
Free Emergency Hospital.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am a little puzzled by reading, in the issue of your paper of the 4th instant, the leading article under the above heading. Is there no error underlying the statement, that wheat is selling at Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-12 per maund, Bengal, of course, as referred to in the article? In Bombay we get it at present from seers 5 to 6 a rupee, the seer being the standard Bengal seer of 80 Tolas. In the central markets, like that of Cawnpore, wheat is from 10 to 12 seers a rupee or Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 a maund. There is something, therefore, which requires explanation.

The people of India, the tillers of the soil, admittedly the backbone of the Indian population, are poor. Their chief grievance has been that the food being dear, they do not, from year to year round, yet sufficient to eat. The wheat was selling at 20 to 30 seers a rupee in 1857. It was selling at 3 to 4 seers during the War and thereafter. It is now at, say 10 to 12 seers a rupee. Is it a curse or a blessing to the masses?

The villagers are either (1) farmers owning, or rather holding fields or (2) agricultural labourers earning wages. The wages, before the war, were 3 or 4 annas per head. During and after the war they were from 5 to 8 annas a day. Now they are between 3 to 5 annas a day, in villages remote from towns. Cheapness of wheat is decidedly good for the labouring classes at present. As regards the farmers they will not leave the fields and migrate because the produce does not bring to them the silver it brought after the war. Their needs again are but little beyond the necessaries of rural life. They religiously believe that cheapness of food is a blessing. Low prices may thus be bad in theory. In practice they assure the people sufficient to eat. The Chambers of Commerce are composed of industrial and commercial magnates of the city. They are seldom in touch with the thoughts and aspirations of the rustics. If they desire to help the masses, the way is not to call upon the Government to adopt measures to artificially raise the price of food, but to adopt measures to reduce the assessment of dues on land.

A friend has just returned to Bombay from Upper India. The villagers at present, he tells me, talk during leisure hours of nothing but prices of grain. "Gandhi Baba", they say, "may, or may not, achieve success in his others objects. But Gandhi Baba has certainly made wheat cheap." It is not necessary to dilate on the significance of this.—Yours, etc.,

AMARNATH S. SHUKLA.

November 5.

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DELEGATES OR "RELEGATES"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your columns to suggest a new title for the so-called "Delegate" to the R. T. C.?

In view of the fact that Public Opinion does not regard the delegate as of a representative character would it not be more appropriate to call them "Relegates" rather than delegates to the R. T. C.?—Yours, etc.,

N. R. THADANI.

Ahmed Mansion,
Warden Road,
Nov. 7.

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MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE

—:o:—

Travelling Foreign Ports As Sailor.

MEERUT, Nov. 4.

On resumption of the hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy Case, prosecution witness, Mr. Vaidya, a clerk in the Bombay Shipping Office deposed that in 1927 one Abdul Karim, who is alleged by the prosecution to be the same person as accused Ayodhya Parsad, joined the S. S. Elyses as one of the crew and travelled as such between India and a few European ports on certain occasions. With reference to an official log book of the ship witness further deposed that on one of these voyages Abdul Karim deserted the ship at Marseilles, from where he was latter repatriated as a distressed seaman. Witness in the course of his examination produced the shipping master's register and a register of seamen's photographs, in which the signature, thumb impression and a photograph, along with the registration number card on the chest of Abdul Karim appeared. Cross examined by Mr. A P. Sinha, the witness stated that he did not know of any student trying to get over as sailor to foreign countries for further studies. During the short time in 1927 when he was in the charge of the registers of photographs, none of the latter was sent to the C. I. D. Office.

Mr, Iyer, office sperintendent of the Bombay Mill Owners Association deposed that the Bombay mill strike of 1928 started on April 26th and continued until the 4th October. Cross-examined by the accused Mr. Nimbkar, witness stated that as a result of an agreement being entered into by the representatives of the Mill Owners Association and that of the Strike Committee on October 4th the strike was called off on that day. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayetullah, General Member of the Bombay Government, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Joint Strike Committee and Mr J B Petit of the Association were the signatories to this agreement. Further cross-examined he stated that he knew that there were numerous lightning strikers between October 1928 and March 1929.

He identified a letter which contained the terms of an agreement from the joint strike committee to the Mill Owners' Association and which was received by him. He duly presented the letter to the committee of the Mill Owners' Association, who drafted a reply and sent it to the press for publication. So far he knew no reply was sent direct to the joint strike committee.

Cross-examined by accused Dange, Mr. Iyer deposed that the Bombay Mill Owners' Association was not a registered organisation. Further, documents were recognised by the witness when they were shown to him and told the Court that they were extracts from certain letters received and written by his office. Cross examined by Mr. Sinha the witness stated that he did not remember whether the police ever inquired of the Association regarding communist activities in Bombay. He did not know anybody by the name of Mr. Horton.

On being re-examined by Mr. Kemp as to why the Association did not send the reply to a particular letter direct to the joint strike committee witness stated that the Association was willing to deal with only registered trade union organisations.

After recording the evidence of sub-inspector Kilkarni, of Manmad who searched the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office, the Court adjourned the case till November 7th.—A. P.

HAS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMANT FAILED ?

—:o:—

Sir Lalubhai's Protest

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society at the Albert Institute Hall, Calcutta on Saturday, (Nov. 1) under the presidency of Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta.

NEED OF REORGANISATION.

Sir Lallubhai Mehta, President of the All-India Co-operators' Association addressing the meeting said that no movement ever succeeded without making sacrifices; and referring to the set-back mentioned by the President in this province he said that it was necessary to reorganise the whole show upon new co-operative lines. He was sure that this movement could not or would not have failed if carried in pure co-operative lines. The movement has not failed in this province. We should remember the saying "The King is dead, long live the King." If this association dies a new association would be started on new lines. He did not see any reason why should we not press our representatives in the Council to reorganise on correct lines.

TO SAVE AGRICULTURISTS.

We want, he said, Co-operative finance in all the Presidencies, for immediate relief of the small traders and agriculturists and only the Co-operative movement can do it. It is sure that if the Co-operative movement fails there will be nothing to save the agriculturists and it is our duty to save them.

Continuing he said that there had been attack on the Co-operative movement from quarters from which they could never have expected it. He was sorry to say that the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank in his evidence before the Central Banking Enquiry Committee had observed that the Co-operative movement carried during the last 26 years in India had been a failure.

PROTEST.

"I protest on your behalf and on my behalf," said Sir Lalubhai "against this remark of Mr. MacDonald. If Mr. MacDonald know as much of the Co-operative movement as he is supposed to know of the working of the Imperial Bank of India, he could never have made such a remark. The Imperial Bank helps big traders and industrialists, whereas the Co-operative Societies help poor men and cultivators in the villages."

Sir Lalubhai, in conclusion, urged that the Government should accord equal treatment in respect of monetary help to both the Imperial Bank and the Co-operative Societies.

LONDON, November 8.

Jerusalem.—The Jewish Agency has been officially notified that 1,500 permits for Jewish Labour immigrants, from 2,100 sought for, have been approved for the next six months.

The "News-Chronicle" regards the announcement as sudden and surprising reversal of the British Governments recently enunciated policy which aroused Zionist protests throughout the world.—Reuter.

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AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 8.

December	11.10
January	11.27
Dec (New Contract)	11.12
Jan (New Contract)	11.25
March (New Contract)	11.50
May (New Contract)	11.75
July (New Contract)	11.89

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 8.

December	11.09
January	11.23
Middling Spot	10.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 8.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	50,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 8.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.96
December		6.01
January	5.95	6.07
February		6.11
March	6.07	6.19
April		6.23
May	6.18	6.29
June		6.33
July	6.27	6.39
August		6.42
September		6.45
October	6.37	6.48
November		6.50
Middling Spot		6.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Nov. 8.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	40,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Scinde Fully Good	3 90
Scinde Fine	4.15
Scinde Superfine	4.25
Bengal Good	3 65
Bengal Fully Good	3 90
Bengal Fine	4.15
Oomra Good	3.85
Oomra Fully Good	4.15
Oomra Fine	4.45
Broach Fully Good	4 50
Broach Fine	4.75
Broach Superfine	5.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov 8.

November	9.00
December	8.92
January	8.95
March	9 03
May	9.25
July	9 -
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.55

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 8.

Silver—Market is idle and featureless.

Spot	16 11/16
Forward	16 5/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 8.

Bar Gold Fine per oz 84-6-0 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 8.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 2 3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2 3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 8.

T T London on Berlin	20 38 3/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.06 7/8
T T London on Brussels	34 82
T T London on Madrid	42 76
T T London on Milan	92 80
T T London on Berne	25 08
T T London on Paris	123 80
T T London on Prague	163 82

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.
(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, Nov. 7.

Prices per ton:—
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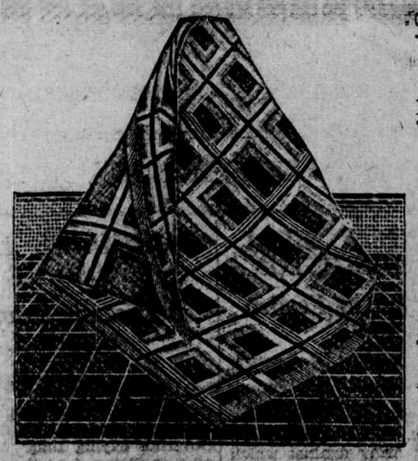

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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1930.

Mamlatdar Of Borsad Not Arrested.

—:o:—

REPORT DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING

Bombay Citizens Visit Borsad Villages.

PEASANTS DETERMINED NOT TO PAY TAX UNTIL ORDERED BY GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Nov. 8.

"We shall not pay even if we die" was the message given by the peasants to the visitors, to be conveyed to Bombay.

"SWARAJ IS NEAR AT HAND."

The report that "the Mamlatdar of Borsad has been arrested and released on bail," has been publisned in many English and Gujarati daily newspapers since the last two days. But the report is without any validity and has been the outcome of a misunderstanding arising out of the meeting that took place between the officers of Baroda State and Kaira District at Petlad. It may be recalled that Parbhat Shura, who was severely injured in the Joshikuva incident, had wired to the Baroda State officials about the activities of the Mamalatdar of Borsad in Joshikuva, a village of Baroda State. As a result of this the Suba and the Naib Suba of Baroda State and the Collector of Kaira and the Mamalatdar of Borsad met at Petlad, a town of Gaekwad's State, to discuss and ascertain the facts of the incident, i.e. intrusion by the Mamalatdar in the State Territory and the alleged beating the State subjects. The result of the meeting is not known as yet.

The persons who are injured in the incident have decided to take legal action in the matter which they propose to do in a few days.

VISITORS FRM BOMBAY.

The last few days in Borsad are marked by a continuous flow of visitors in Borsad from Bombay to have first hand information about the Borsad Taluka and to have a thorough knowledge of the sufferings and hard ships of the peasantry of Borsad.

The first batch was from the Diamond Merchants Association and Mulji Jetha Market of Bombay composed of Messrs. Nathalal Dahyabhai Parikh, Girdharlal Jagmohandas Zhaveri, Jethmal Narandas, Narandas Purushottamdas and others. They toured through the villages of Ras, Bochasan, Davol, Bodal, Anklau, Sunat, and other places. The villages presented an appearance of deserts, the stately buildings being all empty, their doors booken open, the ground and walls dug out and the goods therefrom removed by the police and ravanias who were found patrolling some of the villages lest some one from outside the village should come and take away things from the houses. From village to village they personally inquired of the peasants about their difficulties, their loss due to understaking this no-tax campaign and finally asked them "how long would you hold out in rain? how long would you suffer such miseries? why not pay up revenue and go to your dear homes? What will you do if your relatives pay your revenues?"

And the replies that these peasants gave, to the visitors surprised them and made them remark." It such is the will and determination of these brave men and women, Swaraj is near at hand" I give a few of the replies given by the people. "We shall not pay a single pie to this Government unless Mahatma Gandhi and our other leaders are released from jail and direct us to pay up the revenue." "If our relatives pay we shall henceforth have nothing whatsoever to do with them" "We are prepared to die but we shall not pay a single pie" "Come what may, but now there can be no retreat from the stand we have taken."

The hardships of the peasants deeply moved the visitors. They also visited the various victims of lathis and took their photos as also the photos of several other places.

Messrs. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta and Laxmidas R. Tairsee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay and Shrimati Ushaben Khandwala from East Africa also visited Borsad Taluka and were greatly moved by what they saw in the villages.

11 PERSONS CONVICTED IN BROACH.

—:o:—

After Months As Under-Trials!

(From a Correspondent).
BROACH, Nov. 18.

The long continued trial of 11 persons from Kareli, a village in Jambusar Taluka has ended yesterday in the conviction of all of them. They were accused of preventing the police from seizing a large quality of contraband salt some six months ago. Sjt. Vadilal Mehta of the Gujarat Vidyapith, who was conducting the salt satyagraha at Vedach camp after Dr. Chandulal's arrest from that place, was also arrested. He gets six months' rigorous imprisonment and 'A' class. One Mr. Ratilal Nanavati gets a year rigorous imprisonment and all others get six months rigorous imprisonment. The first two were satyagrahis and did not take part in the proceedings of the trial Both of them were kept as under-trial prisoners in the sub-jail for Broach for months together and they were anxiously waiting the end of the protracted trial

REPRESSION IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

Tales Of Attachment And Beating.

(From A Correspondent)
BORSAD, Nov 6.

All the foreign cloth merchants of Borsad have unanimously resolved not to sell or buy any foreign cloth for a further term of two months They have also shown their willingness to seal the goods

A buffalo worth Rs. 150 was auctioned for Rs. 6-8-0 for the land tax of Rs. 3-8-0 of Goma Karsan of Kothare. In Raas the police have attached tobacco bales 400 lbs. worth Rs. 2,500 to 3,000 of Isvarbhai Laxmidas. In Bochasan for the land revenue of Rs. 30 two pumps worth Rs. 7,000 were attached. The owners of the pump Mr. Mangalbhai and Shibabhai are indifferent to their substantial loss.

Bhai Lalaji Naranbhai, and Ranchhodbhai Lalloobhai of Raas and Mangalbhai Vaghajibhai of Bochasan were arrested while they were engaged in their Civil suits

On the 24th October in Raas Mr. Mahijibhai Mithabhai and Savadasbhai Gopalbhai were returning from their fields. They were taken to the Choree where they were, it is alleged, beaten. They were kept in lock-up for 24 hours.

Mr. Mangalbhai Vaghajibhai was arrested at Borsad while he was there for his civil case. When his wife knew of his arrest she said: "I would go and tell him not to pay and if you are unable to suffer jail you come home I shall go instead". When she was questioned by a merchant from Bombay who was on a visit of the taluka what she would do if her husband pays the due she said "I won't allow him to enter the house".

BOMBAY IRON MERCHANTS

—:o:—

CONDEMN POLICE ACTION.

At the meeting of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association held under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chhotalal Lallubhai, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the Iron Merchants strongly condemns the action taken by the Bombay police on October 26, and records its deep appreciation of the courage of the "Sevikas"

(2) This meeting is also in agreement with those citizens who have requested the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting to protest against the treatment given by the police to ladies.

GERMAN GENERAL ON BUILDING STONE.

—:o:—

Welshman in Festive Mood.

FORMER ENEMIES MEET.

RUGBY, Nov. 8.

General Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein who commanded the Turkish Army against which the 53rd Welsh Division fought in Palestine was the guest of honour at twelfth annual dnner of Officers of that Division last night.

In his speech General Kress said that a like invitation last year was accepted by General Lettow von Vorbeck. He regarded the invitation as an extremely valuable buildingstone in the reconstruction of friendly relations between the two countries. The whole German army and an overwhelming majority of German people would gladly and greatefully grasp, the hand which their former enemy had extended to them.—B. O. W.

Baroda Liquor Dealers' Complaint.

In the course of a cable sent to His Highness the Gaekwar the liquor licences of Baroda, Navsari and Bilimora say:—

Licences of country liquor Navsari, Billimora and Baroda cities respectfully draw Your Highness' attention to lamentable mishandling of the whole excise situation by Navsari Suba and higher officers If Your Highness can view with equanimity the whole loss of Excise revenue to the State Your Highness may free us from liabilities of heavy license-fees based on assumption of continuance of normal times.

SITA RAJE HOLKAR

DAUGHTER BORN TO EX-INDORE MAHARAJAH

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Ex-Maharaja of Indores American wife has given birth to second daughter at Indores Chateau near Pari. Both are well. Girl has been named Sita Raje Holkar.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL

—:o:—

Accuseds' Privileges Curtailed.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

When the Punjab Legislative Council met this afternoon the President read a letter from the Governor saying that sub-clause four of Clause 5 of the Criminal Law Punjab Amendment Bill, passed by the House yesterday gave to the accused privileges other than the law gave them at present and, therefore, he suggested the following sub-clause be substituted "Every accused shall be supplied by the Commissioners with a list of prosecution witnesses together with a brief summary of their evidence and their statements, if any recorded under Section 164 of the Code, at least seven days before the evidence of any of the witnesses cited in it is to be recorded by Commissioners, provided, nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the discretion of the Commissioners to allow the prosecution to produce any witness not mentioned in the list." After a few unsuccessful efforts at amendment, by Mr. Puri and Mr. Allahdad Khan, the House passed the sub-clause.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

Mr Gurubaksh Singh's nomination papers having been declared invalid and Mr. Mohanlal having withdrawn the contest for the Deputy Presidentship was between Mr. Harbakh Singh and Mr. Mahindra Singh and Harbakh Singh was elected by 41 votes against 35 cast in favour of Mohindra Singh.

The House next elected Mr. Habibullah as a member of the Court of Imperial Institute of Science, Bangalore, and passed a resolution by Mr. Habibullah urging relief to agriculturists owing to drop in agricultural produce and prospects of disappointing kharif crop.

The House then adjourned sine die.—A. P.

JAIRAMDAS AT HYDERABAD.

—:o:—

Sind National College Picketed

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, Nov. 8.

Mr. Jairamdas arrived at Hyderabad this morning. There was a grand reception by students, scouts, vanersena and leading citizens. Though no procession was announced, people insisted on taking him in procession. He addressed a public meeting to-day. The Sind National College was picketed to-day on the opening day, because the College dismissed Prof. Shamdas, Satyagrahi "Dictator."

Students formed the first line, women formed the second line. None filled any admission form.

The Principal intends holding classes at the respective residences of professors which also will be picketed. Mr. Chdwani Captain, of Picketers, came from his sick bed to conduct operations.

HARDIKER AND DIWAKER AT BAGALKOT

(From Our Correspondent).
BAGALKOT, Nov. 8.

Dr. Hardiker left Bombay hurridly owing to domestic affairs and arrived at Bakalkot at 5 p.m. He had 100 degrees fever, when he alighted and seemed much exhausted by the journey. A huge crowd awaited outside the platform and he was garlanded profusly and taken in procession.

The Doctor is proceeding back Bombay on the 10th for treatment.

Mr. Diwaker arrived here and at a public meeting spoke about Bardoli peasants' sufferings. Bagalkot invited hundred families of Bardoli peasants to settle at Bagalkot taluk.

Mr. Jayarao Nargund, prominent local leader, undergoing one months' simple was again sentenced to three monts' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default one month under Section 117.

LIQUOR PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Satyagraha In Karnatak.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Nov. 7.

Three volunteers were sentenced to one year R. I. at Yellapur in North Kanara on 30-10-1930.

News is to hand that a cask of liquor worth about Rs. 500 coming from the Khanapur for the Kittur shop in Belgaum District was hacked to pieces on the (th. 4th inst.) night of 4th on its way to Kittur. It appears that the cartman who was alone was asked to get down and the cask cut to pieces, the liquor being allowed to flow down. The cartman brought the news to Kittur in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

PERSISTENT LIQUOR PICKETERS.

On the 31st ultimo while volunteers were picketing toddy and liquor shops at Korur in Badami Taluka the D. S. P. arrived there. He immediately went to the toddy and liquor shops and arrested the two volunteers—one at each shop—and left them in Police custody and went away. Immediately another volunteer went to the toddy shop and took the place of the one arrested. The Police then appeared on the scene, took the volunteer and left him 300 yards off. But the volunteer kept to the toddy shop and stood there picketing. He was also arrested. All three of them are in Police custody and it is not known when they will be presented before the Magistrate at Badami. On seeing the volunteers arrested those that had come to drink returned without drinking.

The Gondala caste panchayat was formed yesterday and they have determined to stop drinking in their community. Others are following their example.

ANTI-CASTE CAMPAIGN IN CALICUT.

A public meeting of the Hindus held at Calicut under the presidentship of Swami Suvichar Anand, a resolution was passed that no Hindu should record his caste in the Census papers.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

Treatment Of C Class Political Prisoners..

NAVJIVAN PRESS AUCTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, November 7.

As your readers are aware, there was some time back the question of bangles for women, but luckily for the officials it was solved by them by tactful yielding to the just demand, and this hunger strike was avoided.

The question of classification of prisoners is still there. Mr. Shrikant of Panch Mahals, who is a very wealthy merchant, having large business in Bombay, was placed in class "A", but has been ordered now to be placed in Class "B". Mr. Nandlal Shah, a First Class Honours' Graduate of the Bombay University, and one who has just returned from America after three years' stay, and who holds a very decent position in society is placed in 'C', that is, among the ordinary criminals. This grievance is strongly felt by the prisoners, and one may expect a stir at any moment.

Orders have recently been issued as regards the Central Prison, Sabarmati; but, I presume, the orders must be general with reference to all prisoners of this class. The prisoners of 'C' class used to get no other diet than Bajri and Juwar alternately in week days, and wheat and Gur was being given to them on Sundays. The concensus of opinion of the politicals was that wheat was not congenial in the form in which it was being given, and particularly that the quality thereof was bad. It is generally believed that wheat chapaties cause an amount of trouble to the prisoners unless they are supplied with some fatty substance like ghee or butter. Without ghee people are not accustomed usually to take wheat capaties. Recently, however, orders seem to have been received for purchase of wheat and giving the prisoners wheat chapaties, not from the standpoint of the requirements or health of prisoners, but because wheat is cheaper. It is the cost that must count, and not the maintenance of the health of prisoners.

INSUFFICIENT CLOTHING

Again, though in the cold seasons prisoners are usually given an extra set of warm clothing consisting of a jacket and a blanket, all the 'C' class prisoners in the Sabarmati Jail are not provided with these, because there is a shortage. It appears that they are told that the worn clothing can be spared only in exchange for a set of the cotton clothing, out of the only two sets which a prisoner is usually supplied with. It is obvious that the two cotton sets, (each consisting of only a short, and a shirt,) are a bare necessity just for cleanliness and personal hygiene. Every prisoner is allowed these, but it seems that Government is short of funds, and, therefore, the prisoners should not have warm clothing, which they are entitled to ordinarily. One really sympathises with the Government that it has got a larger number of prisoners that it can adequately afford to take in; but then, why take prisoners at all? Why not boldly recognise the fact that Government in the old ways, without the consent of the people, is not possible, and, therefore, change the methods! But it is too early to expect them to do it."

HUNGER STRIKE.

I understand that as a result of this kind of treatment of the prisoners in the Sabarmati prison, some of the prisoners have gone on hunger strike and it is expected that others may follow suit, unless the prisoners are supplied with the ordinary human requirements that they are entitled to. I hope better sense will prevail before matters are carried too far.

(A message received from Ahmedabad on Sunday says that the hunger-strike has been called off.—Editor "B. C.")

AUCTION OF NAVJIVAN PRESS.

The Government is auctioning the Navjivan Press materials on the 12th instant, and a notice thereof has appeared in one of the local papers. The journal that has published the notice, I am told, had joined the local Press Owners' Conference, when the Press Ordinance was issued, wherein it was resolved that none of the local Press Owners should purchase any of the Presses that may be dealt with under the Press Ordinance.

I had sometime back informed you that Government had removed the book-binding and other machines (from the premises where Navajivan Press was situate) on the plea that it formed part of the press. In the auction that is advertised, they are selling even blank papers which they have taken possession of. Government, under the Press Ordinance may be entitled to forcit the 'Press', but one does not understand, how 'printing paper' can be brought under the head "Press"? Still Government have taken possession of it as forming part of it and have advertised it for auction!

HUNGER STRIKE IN SABARMATI JAIL

—:o:—

Bad Food And Insufficient Clothing.

(From A Correspondent.)

Some of the "C" class prisoners of Sabarmati Jail have gone on hunger strike from Thursday, the 6th instant. The jail rules provide that each prisoner shall be given an additional rug and a woollen shirt for the winter. In spite of the repeated demands from the prisoners these have been refused. At present each prisoner has only one blanket which serves both as a covering and a bed, even these blankets are often torn and dirty. Hence the prisoners have thrown away their bedding and have gone on hunger strike.

Another cause of complaint is of food. The food which was bad has gone worse. The evening "bhaji" is hardly eatable, till now the prisoners were given millets bread three days a week; this has been stopped and a poor quality of wheat bread full of grit has been substituted, causing dysentry to many. It may be mentioned that the only fat producing substance given to the prisoners is 1/4 oz. of oil, milk and butter, being out of questions.

Many of the "C" class prisoners are young men of good education and high social position, one of them, Mr. Nandlal Shah is an engineer with the best American qualifications and of high social position in Ahmedabad. Many "C" class prisoners have also lost weight.

(A message received from Ahmedabad on Sunday says that the hunger-strike has been called off.—Editor "B. C.")

MIDNIGHT DACOITY IN ASHI.

—:o:—

Arrested While Making Purchases In Borsad Bazaar.

BABY'S CRADLE ATTACHED.

BORSAD, Nov. 8.

At midnight on the 4th November about 15 badmashes bearing fire-guns, raided the hut of Sjt. Nathalal Ambaidas (of Ashi), situated in the limits of Dantali, a village of Baroda State, Sjt. Nathalal has migrated to Dantali on "Hijrat" from Ashi of Borsad Taluka. Assuring themselves that there are no arms in the hut the dacoits began to collect things from the hut but a little noise was sufficient to arouse the members of the family who bravely faced the dacoits and drove them off. But in the scuffle that ensued, Sjt. Nathalal and his guest Sjt. Hathibhai were severely injured due to lathi blows delivered by the dacoits and as a result of the injuries received, they had to be removed to the Anand Hospital.

Sjt. Ambalal Prabhudas of Vasna and one another of Vhera have been arrested while making their purchases from Borsad Bazaar.

Police force has been stationed on the outskirts of the village of Shaipur and the people of the village are caught hold from their fields, asked to pay up revenue, and, it is alleged, on refusal to pay, beaten and then let go.

Mr. Krishna Shanker Vyas, the Circle Inspector went to Sunab, near Patlad with 15 policemen and 15 Ravanias and attached and removed goods from several water pumps of the village. The goods removed is as follows:—

Goods worth Rs. 3,000 from two pumps of Bhikhbhai Tusabhai, of Rs. 254 from the pump of Maganbhai Ishwerbhai of Rs. 1,600 from the pump of Makandas Bawaji of Rs. 1,400 from the pump of Sonabhai Kalidas and of Rs. 2,000 from the premises of Messrs. Naranbhai and Fulabhai. All the goods were removed in motor lorries to Borsad

The pumps of Bhikhabhai Tulshibhai of Sunav, were engaged for the water supply of the town of Sunav and the goods attached has put the machines out of use and so the water supply of the town has been cut off and the town has been put to great difficulty of obtaining water for use.

Mr. Krishnashanker Vyas, the attachment clerk, went to Umlav with a party of police and attached vessels with Rs. 21, ornaments worth Rs. 100, Rs. 7, in cash and a Craddle, in which a baby was sleeping, from the house of Motibhai. A. Patel. The baby was taken and placed on the ground and the craddle was attached. They also attached vessels about 5 maunds in weight from the house of Kishorbhai Prabhudas.

Attchments continue in the villages but the people are determined to hold out.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL AT JAMSHEDPUR.

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October last was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	63,103
Ferro-manganese	816
Steel ingots	54,564
Finished Steel	38,144.

VIZIANAGRAM XI BEAT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

BENARES, Nov. 8.

Maharajkumar of Vizianagram Eleven beat Allahabad Eleven by ten wickets. Allahabad made 172 (Lieut. Grant 84) and Vizianagram 225 for one (Hobbs 100 not out; Sutcliffe 93).—A. P.

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